

MEXICAN REBEL ARMY CAPTURES JUAREZ CITY

FEDERAL TROOPS TAKEN BY SURPRISE BY REBELS

Latter Detrain Undiscovered and Make Presence Known with Volley of Bullets.

BATTLE FOR TWO HOURS

Among Those Killed in the Battle Are Three United States Citizens.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 15.—Juarez, the most important northern port of Mexico, was captured by Constitutionalists under General Villa and General Herrera early this morning.

Three Americans were killed during the fighting. At 7 o'clock fighting was resumed near the Juarez race track. General Castro, commander of the garrison, was missing. He was not among the killed or wounded and is believed to have escaped from the city.

The occupation of Juarez by rebels began at 2:30 o'clock after the men under Villa and Herrera had reached the town in trains thought to be carrying federal soldiers. The rebels detoured undiscovered, placing their artillery and soon had everything in readiness to fight.

At the first volley, the astounded government troops were assembled and returned the fire, engaging in a battle, which lasted for two hours.

Bullets fell thick in El Paso and all the residents there were awakened by the sound of heavy artillery firing. Americans were kept from the danger zone by the detachment of United States Fifteenth cavalry on patrol duty under Major Mitchell, and so far as is known, no Americans were wounded here.

The formal surrender of the city to the Constitutionalists was at 10 o'clock, when the federal commander threw himself and his soldiers on the mercy of the victorious rebels. At once bands began playing and the streets and the town rang with vivas for the conquerors.

It was by one of the cleverest strategies in the history of Mexico that Juarez was taken. General Villa and General Herrera were at Chihuahua City Thursday reported to be attacking that town. Federal troops were rushed to the reinforcement of the Chihuahua garrison, but Villa really never pushed his attack there.

By prearrangement trains were made ready to convey his army into Juarez last night while all federal officers in northern Mexico believed him to be exerting every energy to take Chihuahua. Leaving a small force of men there, he took 7,000 of his troops on board trains which arrived at Juarez at the time a federal troop train was expected. Not once was he challenged. Under cover darkness the rebels surrounded the town save the river front, that next to the American border, and concerted attack was made with the artillery, doing much of the work. The federalists were so completely demoralized by the attack that they offered no serious resistance.

Colonel Cano, spokesman for the rebels, told the Associated Press correspondent today that he had no idea of the number killed and wounded on both sides. He said he did not believe the loss was heavy. Refugees from Juarez began to flee over the international bridge from El Paso soon after the firing began, though the exodus this morning was much smaller than at other times when the city faced an attack.

Many citizens in Juarez were unable to reach the safety of the American side because of the suddenness of the attack and because to traverse the streets after the battle had begun would have been dangerous. As far as could be ascertained this morning no American residents of Juarez were injured. The Americans were grouped at an American hotel and a rebel guard was placed to protect them.

Newspaper men were not allowed to cross into Mexico this morning. Both Mexican rebel soldiers and United States cavalry refused to allow any person to go into Mexico though all who sought refuge from the city were permitted to cross into the United States.

Hundreds of El Paso people gathered at a safe distance to watch the flames from the night battle. Many of them were on the Pioneer Plaza near the postoffice. At one time, bullets struck buildings around the Plaza and created a panic among the onlookers. Splinters of glass from broken windows showered upon them.

Just before daylight this morning Lieutenant Mendez, of the Mexican federal artillery in Juarez, a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, made a dash across one of the international bridges for El Paso and liberty. There was a fusillade of shots from the rebel guards and bullets fell among the United States soldiers on the American side of the river. American soldiers rushed toward the river as if to return the fire and the rebel officer in command threw up his hands as a signal that the firing had ceased and immediately sent an apology. Major R. E. L. Mitchell, commanding the American troops, sent Deputy United

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STEAM COLLIER IS LOST WITH CARGO

Of 10,000 Tons of Coal and All the Crew of Forty-Two Men Perishes.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—The steam collier, Bridgeport, sailing from Sydney Cape Breton for Montreal with a crew of forty-two and a cargo of 10,000 tons of coal, has been lost, according to an official announcement made today by the Dominion Coal Company, which chartered the vessel.

Wreckage found on the shores of Birds Rock Island in the St. Lawrence river told the story of the tragedy.

According to information received by the Dominion Coal Company this wreckage had been identified sufficiently to make reasonably certain the presumption that the lost vessel was the Bridgeport.

No word of the crew has been received and the opinion prevails that they met death in the icy waters of the St. Lawrence.

OFFICIAL REPORT MADE OF THE VESSEL ON FIRE.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A message from Bermuda to the Cunard line this afternoon said that the Pannonia reported by wireless that she was escorted to Bermuda, the Spanish steamer Balmes, which was on fire and in a sinking condition. All those on board the Balmes, 103 in number, were taken aboard the Pannonia and are well.

The cablegram follows: "Pannonia reports by wireless carrying to Bermuda Spanish steamer, Balmes, cargo cotton and rum, on fire, in critical condition. All Balmes passengers, 103, on Pannonia, all well. Position, about 600 miles east of Bermuda. We will keep you fully posted. JAMES LLOYD, Agent."

VESSEL ON FIRE

At Sea But Passengers Are Transferred According to a Wireless Message.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—A message received here today by the Marconi Company from its wireless operator at Cape Race, Newfoundland, indicated that the Spanish freighter, Balmes, from Galveston to Cadiz was on fire at sea and that her passengers had been transferred to the Cunard liner, Pannonia. The message purported to come from the Pannonia but the operator, who forwarded it from Cape Race, said it must be considered as a leak because the Pannonia was nearly 1,000 miles distant when it was received. On that account he was unable to reach the Pannonia to obtain confirmation.

TURF EXCHANGE

In the Town of Wheeling to Be Proceeded against by the Prosecuting Attorney.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WHEELING, Nov. 15.—Announcement was made this morning by Prosecuting Attorney R. M. Addleman that he is preparing to wage a vigorous campaign against the turf exchange, which succeeded in securing a license in the town of Fulton two miles east of here after being driven out of Wheeling. Attorney Addleman is considering an application for an injunction against the exchange but he hinted that a raid might be made if the raid should be made before the present term of criminal court adjourns, a special grand jury would likely be called. Mr. Addleman says that he is prepared to take the case to the supreme court if necessary. Action will be taken next week, according to the prosecutor.

THIRD FLOOD

Of the Year is Being Prepared for by the Residents of Wheeling Now.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WHEELING, Nov. 15.—Preparations for the third flood of the year and the first flood in November since 1819 are progressing in this city. A thirty-foot stage, which is predicted for tomorrow, will flood the homes of many in the lowlands and will put the iron and steel mills and part of the Wheeling traction company's lines out of commission. Many of the residents, who will be affected, have not yet fully recovered from the flood earlier in the year. It is probable that the flood will cause intense suffering as it will reach here during the cold weather.

GRAND JURY FINDS MANY TRUE BILLS

Twenty-Four Felony and Forty-Three Misdemeanors Are Returned by It.

The criminal court grand jury completed its work at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and was discharged. Twenty-four felony and forty-three misdemeanor indictments were reported. Of these three felony and sixteen misdemeanor indictments were withheld from publication. The others were as follows:

Felonies.
Lewis W. Stewart, Mike Fragan three cases, Richard Gill, George Jennings, Laco Banks, Harold Rittenhouse and Homer Gray, A. W. Woodford, Grey Bunnell, Harry Smith, George Brown, Mary Wells and Mazie Smith three cases; Z. Braber, John Cross, Andrea Parsley and Louis B. Price, George Harbert, Laco Banks, John Doe alias Shoemaker, Louis B. Price and Joe Chiefferoller.

Misdemeanors.
Frank Rush, Jack Hickman and C. C. Jones, Frank Nelson, three cases; Clara Moss, Joe Parrill three cases; John Benenlin, Frank Lavery two cases; Laco Banks, Bert Bond, Charles Harr two cases. Joe Bills, Bert Latimer, Harold Rittenhouse, Darius Lee, Truman W. and Rebecca Dawson, William Cottrell and Mary Johnson, Russell Carter, Charles Harr, Thomas Jenkins, and Frank Keelan and Ed Moran, two cases.

MARRIAGE

Of Two Couples Recently Arrested Said to Be Scheduled for Sunday.

Information was given Justice G. H. Gordon Saturday that arrangements were being made for the marriage Sunday of May Johnson and William Cottrell and of Della Evans to George Hanahumaker, the quartet recently arrested on charges of unlawfully living together in a farm house belonging to G. J. Stewart on the West Millford road near the city, on complaint of Mr. Stewart.

The trials were set for 9 o'clock Saturday morning but a continuance was granted the defendants until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is understood that the marriages are to be contracted in order to bring about leniency in the cases.

MR. GLENN

Is Now a Member of the Staff of the John K. Rennard Company of Wheeling.

John H. Rennard Company, the Wheeling advertising agents, announce an important addition to their writing staff in the person of Raymond R. Glenn. Mr. Glenn was, until recently, head of the copy department of Hill and Tryon, advertising agents of Pittsburgh, prior to which time connection he distinguished himself for good service in the advertising department of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, which makes the famous Yale locks.

Mr. Glenn will spend most of his time in the Pittsburgh office of the Rennard agency, which was recently moved from the Farmers' Bank building to a suite in the First National Bank building.

MRS. STEVENS

Is Chosen President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, of Mississippi, was unanimously elected president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the convention here today after the only other candidate, Mrs. Nathan D. Ella, of Virginia, had withdrawn. Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, of Texas, was named honorary president general.

OVERTURNED VESSELS

In Lake Huron is Definitely Identified as the Charles S. Price by Diver.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 15.—The overturned vessel, which has been lying in Lake Huron a few miles north-east of here since Sunday's storm, was today definitely identified as the Charles S. Price. A diver is said to have learned her name.

WIDOWS PENSION.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Chilton has obtained a widow's pension for Mrs. Mary Freer, of Harrisville, widow of the late Romeo H. Freer, and has applied for a pension for Oscar C. Black, of Wheeling.

REGULATION OF TRACTION LINES

GOVERNOR

Calls upon the People of West Virginia to Observe Thanksgiving Day Fittingly.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Governor H. D. Hatfield's first Thanksgiving proclamation, setting aside Thursday, November 27, as a day of general Thanksgiving, and urging that the people of the state abandon their earthly labor on that day and gather in their respective houses of worship to deliver thanks to God for the many blessings which have been bestowed by Him during the year, is as follows:

"We are nearing the time when in keeping with custom, the gray haired parents see the link of affection restored, the matron smiles where the girl smiled before, to meet loved ones and discuss loved ones who are absent. We read the past by the light of the present. The forms vary as the shadow falls or the point of vision falters. The graciousness of our Great Benefactor comes before us brightly as we, at the accustomed time, designate by our Puritan ancestors for giving thanks to Almighty God, recount the manifold blessings of which we have been the recipients and to offer our supplication to Him, the Giver of all things.

"In the nation we have religion that is without a prelate, a government without a king, and our motto should be comfort, not extravagance, acquiring knowledge that will guarantee to each and every one independence based upon increasing the earnings and the best possible means of conserving that which affords each and every one more prosperity and greater thrift in the home which make greater achievements for the boys and girls of these homes and adds to our nation's wealth.

"In a nation which is at peace with the whole world we find that the spirit of independence and fairness among the citizenship, the foundation stone of the government laid by our forefathers, has been exercised to a degree that foretells good for the advancement of the whole people. In our state we are happy, prosperous and contented, the turmoil of industrial strife, which was one of our most serious problems, has been satisfactorily settled; cool judgment has prevailed on both sides, and through this settlement a better feeling of co-operation has been brought about between all parties; the flood devastation wrought great damage to us, but we were able to recover so quickly as to astonish the world; the appeals that were sent out to the citizenship of our state were answered by the Great Brotherhood of Mankind which, threw the broad mantle of charity about those who were stricken and in distress.

"Our crops are bountiful; our industries are busy; our development has attracted wonderful attention, and in the last year we have seen the enactment of a law which gives to those dependent upon the uncertainties whose life may be sacrificed in a hazardous occupation the state's strong arm of protection. Our educational, humane and religious advances have kept pace with our industrial strides.

"With all these providings before us, our people should come to a full realization of the benefits bestowed upon them, and should we not pause and ask ourselves, have we not great cause for returning thanks to our Almighty God?

"Therefore, I, Henry D. Hatfield, governor of West Virginia, in recognition of the these most gratifying conditions, designate the twenty-seventh day of November as Thanksgiving Day, and call upon the people to refrain from their labor and in their respective houses of worship to join in prayer and praise, and beseech the continuation of the abundance of His providences through the future years.

HENRY C. DAVIS

Will Celebrate His Ninetieth Anniversary at His Home at Elkins Sunday.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ELKINS, Nov. 15.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former United States senator and Democratic nominee for vice president in 1904, will celebrate his ninetieth anniversary here tomorrow. Mr. Davis was elected to the Senate in 1871, serving two terms.

RESIGNS AS MANAGER.

Owing to continued ill health W. S. Nuzum has resigned his position as manager of the Clarksburg Ice and Storage Company and has retired from active business. Mr. Nuzum is suffering from rheumatism and is confined to his room.

As Well as Telephone Lines and Electric and Gas Plants by the State Alone.

IS CONDEMNED IN REPORT

Submitted to the National Municipal League by Committee on Franchises.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Regulation of street railways, telephones, electric and gas plants exclusively by the state was condemned in a report submitted to the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League today by the committee on franchises. The report, submitted by the chairman, Dr. Delos F. Wilson, of New York City, dealt with the relation of municipal home rule to the control of public utilities.

The committee pointed out that public utilities are primarily urban in character and that, on general principles, the control of public functions should be localized as much as possible, in order to secure the interest and effective cooperation of citizens. Moreover, as a practical matter, the more powerful the corporations become and the more widespread their services, the more important is that they should be directly answerable to the local communities which they serve.

"It may easily be possible," said the report, "that an appointive state commission will fall more or less completely under the domination of the powerful interests which control the public utilities of the state and thus the very machinery provided for the regulation of utilities be captured by the interests presumed to be regulated by it. It may be necessary to arrange against the powerful financial interests of the companies the direct mass interests of the local consumers in order to preserve the vitality of the regulatory function. Public utility corporations exist to serve the people, not to control them.

"However, in most cases, regulation cannot be either logical or effective without the active co-operation of both state and local authorities. The jurisdiction of state public service commissions should be general over all public utilities, so that there will be no 'twilight zones' within which the utilities can escape regulation altogether, but every city of enough importance to enjoy home rule in framing its charter should have the right to establish a separate bureau, department or commission for the supervision of all utilities operating within the city limits.

The city's jurisdiction should extend to matters affecting the occupation of the streets, the quality of service rendered and the character of the franchise contract entered into for the purpose of facilitating ultimate municipal ownership. The state's jurisdiction should extend to matters relating to competition, stock and bond issues, accounts and publicity. Rates and extensions should be under municipal control, subject to review by the state commission. The city should also have the right to appear by its local experts before the state commission in regard to all matters affecting local interests.

Coming to certain other questions in connection with franchise contracts between cities and public utility companies, the committee took the ground that a public utility within a given urban community is a natural monopoly and that one of the first and essential obligations of such a monopoly is to extend its services to meet all the legitimate needs of the community. Accordingly, the municipal authorities ought to have the right to initiate extensions, and the reasonableness of any particular extension should not be determined solely by the prospective profit from its operation as a separate unit, but by its effect upon the profits of the entire system.

The committee recommended the indeterminate franchise with a maximum limit, on the principle of the recent traction settlement franchises granted in Chicago, Cleveland and New York City. Opposition to the Wisconsin type of indeterminate permit was based on the fear that it tends to become perpetual, as it can be terminated only by purchase—and purchase means payment of the full value in cash in a lump sum at the time of purchase. This, it was said, tends to make municipalization more difficult as time goes on.

These committee favored the idea of making utilities commence to pay for themselves, open under private operation by means of an amortization fund maintained out of earnings. This fund should be large enough at least to wipe out all franchises and other intangible elements of capital value, so that the price at which the city can buy will be kept well within the actual value of the physical property.

The committee urged the importance of a systematic campaign for the recovery of control over the perpetual and long-term franchises now outstanding. So long as the utilities in the heart of the city continue to be owned and operated under unsatisfactory, out-of-date franchises,

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